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THE WAUGHSHOE STORE.

31 Public Square.

TO HIS OLD COMRADES.

McKinley Addresses Survivors of His Regiment.

RANKS ARE GROWING THIN.

The Members of the Twenty-third Regiment Pay Their Respect to the Publics Nominee—Great Men of Regiment.

CANTON, O., Aug. 13.—Two hundred of Major McKinley's old comrades in war called at his home. They came from Cleveland principally, but many of them from distant points. They were the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was famed for its war record.

Of the field officers only two survive—General William S. Rosecrans of San Francisco and General Russell Hastings of the Bermuda Islands.

Mrs. McKinley sat in the hallway near the porch from which the major responded to the eloquent greeting given him by Captain John S. Eiken, mayor of Willowby.

Captain Eiken told of William McKinley as a private soldier, saying in part:

COMRADES—We have assembled here from here from all parts of the Union and from many vacations in life to congratulate you, our comrade in arms, on your nomination as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. I remember, sir, that company B had one number, very youthful in appearance, so much so that Captain Robinson of the Fifth United States Infantry made some inquiry as to age and consent of parents.

The answer of the recruit was so prompt and so decisive and his looks so very modest, and asking to be enrolled as a private, that the officer without further hesitation administered the oath and William McKinley, Jr., at the age of 17, was made a full-fledged private soldier in the Union army.

In conclusion let me say that the spirit of 1861 is not dormant; that as we went shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our country, so now with willing hands and united voices we stand for our country's honor and our country's flag. Thirty-five years ago you stood with your comrades as a private soldier in the great army which was contending for national life and national union. Today you are the chosen leader, not of a mere party, but of the people, contending for law and order, national honor and the inviolability of the public faith.

Your old comrades are with you now as then. We stand shoulder to shoulder now as we then. We rally about you and the glorious banner you now carry, with our old love and loyalty, and declare with you that "the money of our country must be as sound as the Union and as unshaken as the flag."

With an abiding faith in the virtue, intelligence, honor and discriminating judgment of the American people, we again congratulate you and bid you goodspeed.

When a storm of applause had subsided Major McKinley responded:

CAPTAIN EIKEN AND COMRADES—This call of the surviving members of the old regiment at my home is a most generous act on your part and brings to me special gratification.

As I look upon this little body of men and remember that this is but the remnant of the old Twenty-third that 25 years ago had 1,010 sturdy young men on its roll ready for duty, and that it is twice recruited to the number of nearly 5,500, that here is gathered possibly less than 100 men, and that is one-fourth of the surviving members of our glorious old regiment, I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and with them are passing the old associates of the war.

The survivors are scattered through 24 states of the Union. Some of our members are in the territories. One of them resided on the other side of the water. But wherever they are or whatever vocation they may be engaged in, they love the old regimental organization which is the proudest title to them on earth.

We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it. Our hearts go out with tenderness and love. I am sure, to the first colonel of our regiment, General William S. Rosecrans, to his distant home in California. Nor can we assemble here as we have today without recalling the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain Eiken, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1861 as it stood in 1861, for the country and the country's flag.

He was beloved by every man of the regiment, and so brave a colonel ever led his soldiers to battle. Nor Stanley Matthews, the first lieutenant colonel of the regiment—the great soldier and lawyer. Nor can we forget Comley, nor Mrs. Hayes, the faithful friend of the regiment, and we have with us, and we are glad to see him, for I remember in 1864 we were his dear friend, we did not suppose we would have him with us again—we have with us today that brave soldier comrade, Colonel Russell B. Hastings (Applause). I was glad to meet in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain Eiken, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1861 as it stood in 1861, for the country and the country's flag.

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A Dog's Attachment to a Cow.

A remarkable instance of affection between a dog and a cow is related by a subscriber. His little black Scotch terrier became infatuated with a small Jersey cow in his neighborhood, and every morning he would run off to the pasture where his favorite sweetheart was kept. He would slip out the side way and walk along with the cow. He often missed his breakfast and often did not taste a mouthful all day. When she grazed by the roadside, he patiently sat on his haunches until she moved along. Sometimes he was confined at home to break up the habit, but as soon as he was released he would go at a full run for the pasture, singling out his love from the herd of cattle and following close at her heels. He would jump up, lick her feet and show signs of greatest joy when he came to her. While the cow on her part did not appear to appreciate his attentions she did not hook him away. Finally the family grew tired of keeping a dog that remained away during the day and only came home for his supper and to spend the night and gave him to persons living some distance in the country. The cow, who had never seemed to notice any of his demonstrations of affection, missed his companionship when he was gone. She would come to his former home at evening, put her head over the palings and low. She did this at intervals for several months.—Stout City (La.) Tribune.

Good Advice to "Old Subscriber."

Once again I am compelled to impress upon my correspondents the necessity of brevity in their communications. For the benefit of those who may have a difficulty in condensing their observations I would suggest among other things the omission of preliminary flourishes.

It is gratifying to me to hear from every correspondent that he (or she) has been a diligent reader of Truth since its first number, that he regards it as the most valuable and influential of papers, that he has implicit confidence in my intelligence, judgment, sense of justice and desire to do the right thing, and that he comes to me with every expectation, etc., but with incessant repetition even this sort of flattery is apt to lose its flavor.

I reckon that if all the compliments were taken out of my letter box my daily reading would be shortened by at least two hours, which is the same thing as if one whole day per fortnight were added to my life. How many days, then, must be wasted in writing those compliments? For all our sakes, I beseech my correspondents to come to the point at once, and when they have stated it to sign their names and make way for somebody else.—London Truth.

Double Quick.

An ancient resident of Willowby, whose conduct in one of the battles of the civil war had brought him under suspicion of cowardice, was naturally indisposed to admit that he had played any but a manly part.

"I didn't run away and stay till 'twas all over; no such thing," he always affirmed. "I retreated in good order; that was all. 'Twas a time for retreating, if ever there was one, and accordingly I used my judgment and retreated."

This statement was regarded as more or less satisfactory up to the day when a military gentleman came to visit a cousin in Willowby, and in the course of a conversation held at the village store one evening heard the oft repeated explanation.

"Well, my friend," he said, looking steadily at the hero of the retreat, "you say you retreated in good order, but I should like to ask one thing. About how fast did you go?"

"Well," said the other man, surprised into telling the unadorned truth, "if I'd been at home and going after the doctor I reckon folks would have thought somebody was pretty sick."—Youth's Companion.

German Thinkers.

Other European nations will find it hard to bring their schools of philosophy to the level reached by the German thinkers. The contemplative turn of the Teutonic mind, the quiet habits of the national life, the very climate, all tend to develop that leisurely mode of thought which is part of the north German character and one of the greatest enjoyments known to its possessors. The French mind, quick as it is, and fascinating and prompt at grasping an idea, is too volatile, generally speaking, to be profoundly philosophic. But the German, who carries his native simplicity and good nature everywhere, even into the most elevated questions, allows himself to feel and think and grow poetic over everything.—Ernest Renan's Letters.

Big Parade in New York.

At Lincoln's funeral, April 25, 1865, there were about 15,000 soldiers in line; at Grant's funeral, Aug. 8, 1885, there were 18,500 in line, with 25,000 in the veteran and civic divisions. At the centennial parade, April 30, 1889, there were 50,000 soldiers in line, and at the Columbian parade on June 22, 1892, there were 12,000 men in line. At the Emancipation day parade, Nov. 25, 1883, the Bartholdi statue parade there were fewer men in line.—New York Sun.

Johnny's Will.

"Oh, no. There ain't any favorites in this family," soliloquized Johnny. "Oh, no. If I bite my finger nails, I catch it over the knuckles. But the baby can eat his whole foot, and they think it's clever."—London Answers.

Others are affected by what I am and say and do—and these others have also their spheres of influence—so that a single act of mine may spread in widening circles through a nation of humanity.—Channing.

Women are more superstitious than men, and their superstitions generally relate to household or family matters.

The scholarly stoop comes of sleeping too much on large pillows.—Galveston News.

Another Illusion Shattered.

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THE LOVE OF GLOVES.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM HISTORY CONCERNING THEM.

Early Manufacturing Establishments. Rate, Dope and Cate Furnish Materials For Glove-making—Customs of Different Times in Which Gloves Figured.

Gloves are now worn indiscriminately by rich and poor and have no special significance excepting as a completing article of the toilet, much attention being given to their fit in case the wearer is a woman. Strangely enough, that which is regarded as a particularly nice effect in the fit of a woman's glove becomes a positive blemish when worn by a man, if indeed a man could be found who would wear a glove that was fitted to his hand without a wrinkle.

The antiquity of gloves reaches into remote ages. As early as in the reign of Robert III glove manufacturers were incorporated by charter in Perth, a guild being then established that still exists in name, although the town is not devoted now to the manufacture of gloves as a leading article of commerce.

A glove company was established in London in 1464, but was not chartered until 1853. In 1661 a company for the manufacture and sale of gloves was incorporated in Worcester, England, where the trade flourishes at the present time, the famous English "dog skin," made really from Cape sheepskin, and of a warm tan color, being unapproached in excellence by any other makers.

Paris is a glove market for the whole world. In the Swiss mountains kids are raised especially for this industry and great pains are taken to have the animals killed while the skin is fine and soft. Tanneries at Millau, Annouay, Paris and Grenoble prepare them for the stiters. But there are not enough kids raised in France to supply the great demand for gloves, and the gamins of Paris find steady and profitable employment catching rats at the mouths of the great drains of the city to eke out the trade. Dogs and even cats contribute also, though supplying an inferior article of kid.

In ancient days a glove represented a contract or pledge, a substitute for the hand, being cast down by one contracting party to be taken up by the other. It also represented a challenge, to throw down the glove often being an invitation to mortal combat. At the same time to give an enemy a glove in a pacific manner was a pledge of faith, to break which was regarded as a crime.

The borderers of Scotland were so particular about this use of the glove that when one of their knights broke faith with his glove keeper, they proclaimed his perfidy by riding to appointment holding aloft a spear, from the point of which the discolored glove dangled. And if the knight was slain by his own clan it was conceded to be a righteous punishment.

A fur lined glove worn by Henry VI is preserved in an old mansion that gave him shelter after the battle of Hexham, 1464. It is of tan leather lined with deerskin with the hair on and turned over to form a cuff.

It is recorded of unfortunate Anne Bolcyn that she possessed many pairs of extravagant gloves and would always wear them to hide certain blemishes on her nails which offended the eye of the king. Her royal predecessor used to delight in making her play cards without them, as it was sure to result in her discomfiture.

Queen Elizabeth took much pride in her gloves, and made an entry in her book of expenses of "one pair of gloves embroidered with gold," which she sent as a gift to her sister Mary. She also recorded the fact of receiving "ten pairs of Spanish gloves from a duchess in Spain."

It has been customary for gentlemen to remove the right hand glove when shaking hands with a lady. This custom descended from an ancient one which forbade any one to enter the presence of royalty in gloves, because visitors were to stand unarmed, with the helmet off the head, the gauntlets off the hands, to show that there were no hostile intentions.

Biting the glove is looked upon with disfavor as an unpleasant habit. But it had once a deeper meaning—a pledge of deadly vengeance.

Stern Rutherford, but little said, But bit his glove and shook his head.

Thus wrote Sir Walter Scott in his "Lays of the Last Minstrel."

It was considered no crime for lawyers and special pleaders to take the bite of a pair of gloves, and the custom did not fall into disfavor until the gloves were "blued" with coin, which gained the name of "glove money." To this ancient custom can be traced the present habit of presenting gloves to the guests at weddings or funerals.

Gloves were first worn by the clergy to symbolize that their hands were clean and not open to bribes.

Both the old and the modern poets have written tender verses to this capricious article of feminine attire.

"Send me a glove you have lately worn and I will tell your characteristics," was the way in which an advertisement was worded a few years ago. Incidentally a fee of \$1 was mentioned as consideration. But the people who were enticed into sending their dollars were more than satisfied with the result. The glove reader told them the most wonderful things about themselves—the color of the eyes and hair, peculiarities of disposition, and many other things. Then society went into the glove reading business, minus the fee, and the secret was soon discovered. Gloves tell tales and carry individuality, as does a favorite perfume used by the wearer.—Detroit Free Press.

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A Jewel of a Wife.

A certain Russian nobleman visiting Paris was noticed to be constantly plunged in deep sadness. He wore on his finger a very remarkable ring, large enough for a bracelet, and which extended over his hand like a buckle for the ring finger. It was of a greenish color and was traversed by red veins.

A lady, meeting him in public, ventured to say:

"You wear a very handsome ring."

"It is not a ring," he answered, "but a sepulcher."

"This jewel," he continued, "is my wife. I had the misfortune to lose her some years since in Russia. She was an Italian and devoted the life she had which awaited her for this life. I carried her body to Germany, where I was acquainted with a celebrated chemist, whom I directed to make of the body a solid substance which I could carry about with me. Eight days after he sent me and showed me the empty coffin amid a horrid collection of instruments and skeletons. The jewel was lying upon the table. He had, through means of some corrosive substance, reduced and compressed that which was my wife into this jewel, which shall never more leave me."—Chips.

A SPANISH FETE.

One No Longer Hears the Seductive Guitar and the Castanets.

Another time we went down to a fete in the Plaza Nueva, the square in front of the governor general's palace at the foot of the hill. It was held after dark, which was an inducement for us to go. The waiters, from whom we got all the gossip we ever heard, said that it had something to do with Columbus—it might be the little affair of the egg, the discovery of America, or his own death, or anything else, for all they knew or cared. The celebration itself did not help to explain matters. Lanterns hung from every tree in the plaza. There was a crowd of water carriers, and donkeys, and women, and priests, and children, and soldiers, and men selling big round cakes that looked like undersized New England pies with nothing inside.

Rockets were let off at rare intervals, and a band, all drums and cymbals, played with just such a brazen, barbarous beating and clashing as the Moors must have made as they marched past one of their periodical musters in the Vivarrambla. That was all; so that the connection with Columbus was not very obvious.

But the prettiest part of the pageant was on our way back, when, at the top of the Calle de los Gomezes, we saw a group of girls in the gateway, a white barricade against the darkness of the wood. They broke away, dancing, as we came, and we followed them up the steepest of the three parting roads in pursuit of a distant sound of music. The scene held out promise of the traditional Spanish night attuned to the click of castanets and the thrumming of guitars.

But within the Alhambra's inclosure we found nothing more romantic than a man with an accordion and a few couples waiting under the trees. For the national dance and song the stranger must go to the show held by guides and gypsies somewhere on the Alhambra. It is supposed to be improper, though it is at the most only stupid, and for this you must pay in pesetas.

But never once in Granada's open streets and courts or in those of any other Andalusian town did we hear the castanets and guitars that play so seductively through the Andalusia of romance and Murray. That they should still be expected really shows how hard tradition dies. "Am I, then, come into Spain to hear humdrums and hurdy gurdies?" Beckford asked indignantly a hundred years ago. But every new traveler goes to the country, sure that for him, at least, there will be the sweet strumming and mad fandango all the long southern night under the stars.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell in Century.

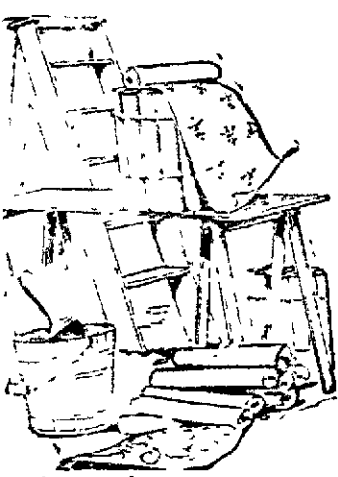
Watson's Greatest Dinner.

The greatest dinner that ever I sat down to consisted of a leg of mutton dressed with mustard, a bit of hot wheat bread and some fresh butter, with half a jug of fine whisky to wash it down. It was in front of New Hope church in the summer of 1864. Some one had sent Eustis a leg of mutton. Some one had sent Yeatman a large pilbox of butter. Bragg, General Polk's cook, had some flour. Eustis and Yeatman invited Governor Harris and myself. The governor happened to have a key which fitted General Polk's medicine case. All of us united in making the robbery of a vital Irish whisky, the general himself being absent, and that was the dinner! Glorious dinner!

Please God, the quartet still survives to tell the tale, which they do whenever they meet and can get an audience. Eustis is in Paris, ambassador, the same cool, self possessed man in diplomacy he used to be under fire, able, brave and lazy. Harris, touching the eighties, is the dashing, brilliant, impetuous boy he was 32 years ago, and, silver or gold or neither, I look toward him as I write! Yeatman, obtrusive only in his courage on the battlefield, lives the life of cultivated leisure and unambitious rusticity which delighted him most when he was both younger and richer than he is, though he still has his ancestral acres.

That was a dinner!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Ant.



you know we have a
Wall Paper at 3c Per Roll,
Border at 15c a yard?
e and see it.

DOWNARD & SON.

KEEP : COOL

And Use the

**KELLY
SHOWER
BATH
RING**

—AND—

**Hot Water
Proof Hose.**

Prevents wetting the
head and floor.

\$2 EXPRESS 25c.

agents wanted in every city who can pur-
chase lots of more. Send for catalogue.
Post Proof Water Closets, Self Acting
er Closets, Kelly Stop and Waste Cocks.

THOS. KELLY & BROS.

209 Madison Street, Chicago.

NO. 54.

Side Public Square, First-class Barber-
ies, Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
to order. Special rooms for ladies' hair-
dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

NEW TO LOAN

you want to borrow money on good
y, don't fail to see me, as I can save
money. B sure and see me.

T. K. WILKINS,

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from 11

MONEY TO LOAN.

have money to loan on good city and
country property in sums to suit. At lowest terms
of interest. No delay. Give me a
before making arrangements elsewhere.

W. E. WALLACE,

Room 5, Second Floor Holmes Block,
Lima

RAIL ROUTE TO THE SEA

Atlantic City without Transfer
via Pennsylvania Lines

the opening of the Delaware River
the Pennsylvania Lines have become
only rail route to Atlantic City and
seashore. Transfer of passengers and
baggage at Philadelphia via Market Street
and Camden is avoided, as seashore
of the River Cars and Coaches depart
from Broad Street Station, at which passen-
gers from the west over the Pennsylvania
arrive in that city through trains
to Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cin-
cinnati, Pittsburgh and intermediate points.
The Pennsylvania Lines make convenient
connection with the seashore trains. For de-
tails apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines
agent.

Virginia's Spread Eagle.

Exactly overhead, strange as it may
be, on the highest spring of the arch
Virginia's natural bridge, is a figure
a gigantic spread eagle, proudly
hed in the very position in which it
seen on the American coat of arms.

Misunderstood.

Customer—Do you keep the best
kind of shoes here?
Dealer—Yes; our shoes are all A No. 1.
Customer—Then you can't suit me. I
a B No. 5.—Boston Budget.

German patent must be worked in

country within three years from
date or it becomes void.

the first lord of the British admiralty

receives a salary of \$23,500.

a Russia a patent may be taken out

for pleasure of the patentee for three,
or ten years.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

powder to be shaken into the
shoes. At this season of year your
feet feel swollen and hot, and get
d easily. If you have aching
feet, new shoes or tight shoes, try
Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet
makes walking easy. Cures and
prevents swollen and sweating feet,
blisters and callous spots. Relieves
and banishes of all pain and
rest and comfort. Try it to-
day. Sold by all druggists and shoe
stores for 25c. Trial package sent
free by mail. Address, Allen S.
isted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Hot Weather Rules.

a warm weather bowel complaints
frequently result from over eating or
drinking. Foley's Colic and
rheum Cure affords perfect pro-
tection from all bowel derangements
is guaranteed. H. F. Vortkamp,
Main and North streets.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY.

**Captain Nicholl Receives a Pres-
ent From the President.**

RESCUE OF AMERICAN CREW.

Interesting Story of the Perils of the
Deep In Rescuing a Party of Sail-
ors From Aboard the Sinking
Schooner Elisha Gibbs.

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 13.—In
the town hall here, the lord mayor pre-
sented to Captain Nicholl, formerly in
command of the British steamer Scot-
tish Prince, a vase forwarded here
through United States Consul Meeker
by President Cleveland in behalf of the
government of the United States as
recognition of the rescue of the crew of
the American schooner Elisha Gibbs of
New Bedford, Mass., on March 6 last,
while the Scottish Prince was on a voy-
age from New Orleans to Genoa.

The Elisha Gibbs left Newport News
on March 1 with a cargo of coal for
New Bedford. She was manned by the
captain and seven men. When off
Abaco, the schooner was stripped of
her canvas by a gale of wind, her boats
were swept away, she became unman-
ageable and was obliged to run before
the gale, leaking badly.

The Scottish Prince here in sight
when the schooner had but a few hours
to float, and being attacked for assist-
ance the steamer responded promptly
and lowered a boat, which with great
difficulty hauled four men of the Elisha
Gibbs on board with life lines. When
but a short distance from the Scottish
Prince on the return trip for the re-
mainder of the schooner's crew the life
was capsized, but another boat was
quickly lowered and the half drowned
men were picked up. Later the second
boat received the remainder of the crew
of the Elisha Gibbs.

BROKE UP THE CONVENTION.

Spilling of Whisky at a Nationalist Con-
vention Causes Two Deaths.

McKEE, I. T., Aug. 13.—Two men
were shot and killed and another mor-
tally wounded at the annual convention
of the National party in the Cherokee
nations, held 107 miles north of Tale-
quah, the capital. The parties killed
were Eli Wofford, chief of police of Tale-
quah, and Charlie Proctor, deputy
sheriff, and Leonard Williams, sheriff,
was wounded fatally.

The quarrel arose over the spilling of
whisky. Wofford shot Williams and
the latter returned the fire, killing Wof-
ford immediately. It is said Wofford's
brother killed Charlie Proctor and es-
caped. The affair has created intense
excitement and will serve to break up
the convention, which would have last-
ed through the week.

SHOT THE DOCTOR.

A Mutual Friend's Practical Joke Was
the Cause of It.

BOSTON, Ind., Aug. 13.—Dr. Thomas
Freeland was perhaps fatally shot by
one of his patients, Philip Cochran.
The shooting is said to have been caused
by a mutual friend telling Cochran that
the doctor was circulating slanderous
reports about him. Upon learning that
it was not true Cochran was almost
prostrated on account of his rash deed,
and is in attendance at the bedside of
the wounded doctor.

OHIO MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Lease System Condemned and Miners
Must Quit.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—The com-
mittee on resolutions of the Ohio mine
workers' convention reported four resolu-
tions for consideration.

The first condemned the lease system
under which miners agreed to place coal
on cars for a certain price per ton.

The second provides for a levy of 5
per cent of the gross earnings of all the
union miners of the state for the sup-
port of those working under the lease
system who are ordered to quit on
Aug. 20.

The third provides that those contin-
uing to work under the lease system after
Aug. 20 shall be expelled from the or-
ganization and their names published in
the miners' official organ.

The fourth condemns the use of con-
vict made cigars, and recommends the
purchase of union cigars only.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

The Brown Hoisting Works Company
May Arm Its Employees.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—Judge Noble
of the common pleas court denied the
application of the Brown Hoisting com-
pany's locked out employees for an in-
junction restraining Mayor McKisson
from calling additional militia into
service; to restrain the Brown company
from arming its employees and compel
the company to carry out its agreement
made with the locked out men July 27.

Made Room for a Populist.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Aug. 13.—The
Populist state convention convened in
this city with 300 delegates present out
of 896 entitled to seats. Just before the
convention opened W. F. Bock of Olney,
the Democratic nominee for state audi-
tor, tendered his resignation to Chau-
man Hennrichsen, which was accepted.
This was done in order to make room
for a Populist on the Democratic state
ticket, in return for which the Populists
are to endorse the state Democratic
ticket.

Fire Chiefs Fuzzled.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 13.—At the
second day's session of the fire chiefs'
convention many interesting papers re-
lating to fire departments and new
methods of work were read and dis-
cussed. Superintendent Hull of New
York confessed that he did not know
what the department would do with a
fire in the top of the 20-story buildings
now being erected in that city.

His Bones Scattered.

CENTERVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—Thomas
Watt was a set, and an old woman who
claimed to be a fortune teller often said
he would die a violent death and that
his bones would be scattered after

death. He was drowned a year ago
while drunk, and now groundhogs have
burrowed into his grave and dragged
his jawbone to the surface.

Patriotic Americans Meet.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The
annual state camp of the Patriotic Or-
der Sons of America convened here.
There are 90 delegates in attendance,
and nearly every camp in the state is
represented. The address of welcome
was delivered by General Lew Wallace.

Killed in a Barn.

AKRON, O., Aug. 13.—Ephraim An-
drews, a farm hand, was killed by light-
ning in Daniel Taylor's barn, whither
he had gone for shelter from a storm.
The barn, contents and two horses were
lost in the fire that resulted.

MANUFACTURERS WARNED.

They Should Send Their Own Agents to
Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—One of the
United States consular officers stationed
in Germany has sought to attract the
attention of American manufacturers to
the danger of accepting resident Ger-
mans as agents for the sale of their
wares without taking precautions to
learn something of the character of the
person selected.

He cites the case of a firm of Oswego
pumpmakers who gave the agency for
the sale of their goods in Germany to
what they supposed to be a reputable
firm, and filled with satisfaction and
expectation an order for six of their
finest pumps to start the trade.

The German agent turned out to be
engaged in the same line of business—
pumpmaking—and he had taken the
American pumps apart and, using them
as patterns, was making duplicates in
numbers for the German market. There
was no way to reach and punish this
character of fraud, so the consul seeks
to warn American merchants against
like deceptions.

A HOME FOR WRITERS.

National Editorial Association's Execu-
tive Committee Meet in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The executive
committee of the National Editorial as-
sociation met at the Planters hotel with
President R. H. Thomas of Mechanics-
burg, Pa., in the chair, and transacted
some routine business.

It was decided to hold the next an-
nual convention at Galveston, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 3, 4 and
5, 1897. One of the features of next
year's convention will be a trip to Mex-
ico, for which the railroads promise to
furnish every possible comfort and con-
venience.

The matter of establishing a home for
writers was informally discussed. Some
plan will be decided among the mem-
bers of the committee before the con-
vention meets, and a report will be sub-
mitted for the body to act upon.

In the Sheriff's Hands.

COLUMBIANA, O., Aug. 13.—The New
Syndicate Show company which exhib-
ited at Letonia on Saturday is in the
hands of Sheriff Gill, who seized the
outfit on an attachment of \$11,000 for
printing.

Major Worthington Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Major James
C. Worthington, 43, of the United
States army, died at the home of his
mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Osborn, 35
West St. Catherine street.

Receiver Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Deputy Con-
troller Coffin has appointed Joseph
Roach of Northfield, Minn., receiver of
the First National bank of Minot, N.
D., which recently failed.

An Unlucky Woman.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 13.—Two years
ago Frank Temple was killed on a rail-
road, and recently Mrs. Temple married
R. C. Beyman, who has just lost both
legs by falling from a train.

Raised Bills in Circulation.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Two dollar
certificates raised to \$10 are in cir-
culation here. There is talk of bringing de-
tectives here to locate the plant.

Waived Examination.

THEONVILLE, O., Aug. 13.—R. B. Still
and 18-year-old wife waived examina-
tion and were bound over on the charge
of murdering their infant.

Safe Burglar Arrested.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 13.—One of the
Eaton safe burglars who was shot as he
left Fox lake is under arrest at Wad-
sworth.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for Aug. 12.

New York.

Beef—Family, \$5.00; extra mess, \$7.00;
7.25, packed, \$7.50; 8.00. Cut meats—Picked
bellies, 45¢; 50¢. Pickled shoulders, 35¢;
pickled hams, 25¢. Pork—Western side, 45¢;
35¢. Pork—Old mess, \$5.00; 5.25; family,
\$5.50; 5.75. Short clear, \$5.00; 5.25.
Butter—Western dairy, 35¢; do creamery,
35¢; 36¢. Eggs—Do factory, 20¢; do, 21¢. Eggs—
factory, 20¢; do, 21¢. Cheese—State large,
15¢; small, 14¢. Part skims, 13¢; full
skims, 14¢. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania,
13¢; 14¢. Corn—No. 2, 12¢; No. 3, 11¢.
Wheat—45¢. Corn—25¢. Rye—57¢.
88¢. Oats—21¢.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beefs, \$3.25; 3.45;
stockers and feeders, \$2.50; 2.65; mixed cows
and bulls, \$1.25; 1.50. Texas, \$2.50; 2.75.
Western, \$2.50; 2.75. Hogs—\$4.00; 4.25.
Pork—\$5.00; 5.25. Lard—\$1.00; 1.25.
Wheat—\$1.00; 1.25. Corn—\$1.00; 1.25.
Rye—\$1.00; 1.25. Oats—\$1.00; 1.25.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime 44, 45¢; 46¢. Fair to good
butcher, 42¢; 43¢. Bulls, cows and steers,
30¢; 31¢. Hogs—Heavy, 33¢; 34¢. Medium, 32¢;
33¢. Pigs, 30¢. Sheep—\$4.00; 4.25.
Lamb—\$4.00; 4.25. Corn—No. 2, 12¢; No. 3,
11¢. Wheat—45¢. Rye—57¢. Oats—21¢.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.
Hogs—\$4.00; 4.25. Sheep—\$4.00; 4.25.
Lamb—\$4.00; 4.25. Corn—No. 2, 12¢; No. 3,
11¢. Wheat—45¢. Rye—57¢. Oats—21¢.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 60¢. Corn—No. 2
mixed, 20¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 18¢. Rye—
No. 2, 40¢. Lard—\$1.00; 1.25. Bacon—
\$4.00; 4.25. Corn—No. 2, 12¢; No. 3, 11¢.
Wheat—45¢. Rye—57¢. Oats—21¢.

Toledo.

Wheat—No. 2, 60¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 20¢;
No. 3, 18¢. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 18¢. Rye—
No. 2, 40¢. Lard—\$1.00; 1.25. Bacon—
\$4.00; 4.25. Corn—No. 2, 12¢; No. 3, 11¢.

WORKED CHARITABLE CITIZENS.

Lancaster Citizens Are Imposed Upon by
a Smooth Woman.

LANCASTER, O., Aug. 13.—A genteel
little woman has been collecting money
here and living by her wits. She was
ordered out of town by Mayor Wilcox.
She first applied to Rev. Sinto of the
Methodist church, from whom, by let-
ters, tears and a pathetic story she got
an order on the Hotel Kern for accom-
modations, where she registered as Mrs.
William Claypool of St. Louis.

Since then she has been working gen-
tly citizens for a dollar or two and en-
tertainment, showing among other let-
ters one purporting to be from Bishop
Watters of Columbus and another
from Father Pilger of this city. The
latter pronounced the letter a fraud.

When the mayor demanded the Pil-
ger letter she saw her game was up and
began crumpling the paper put it in
her mouth and swallowed it before it
could be secured.

TO THE POTTER'S FIELD.

Burial of Scores of Unfortunates Who
Have Perished.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—This was the
eighth day of the hot weather. At sun-
set it became apparent that the hours
of the extreme heat were numbered.
The total number of deaths in the
Greater New York district during the
past week as the result of the torrid
wave is estimated at from 700 to 1,000.

The reason for this wide diversity in
the estimates is found in the difficulty
in obtaining an accurate analysis of the
causes of the deaths.

Since Monday over 140 bodies have
been sent to the potter's field from the
morgue. Estimates of the day's death
list range from 90 to 100 for New York
alone, the total number of dead official-
ly reported amounting to 67. The total
number of prostrations reported in New
York city was 250. The total number
of deaths officially reported in Brook-
lyn was 25.

Crossed in Love.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 13.—"Doc"
Beard was found in his hut almost dead
from thirst and hunger. He is 65 years
of age, lives alone, sells morning papers
and dresses in rags, all because of hav-
ing been crossed in love while a prom-
inent Philadelphia druggist years ago.
He seems to have money but was taken
to the infirmary.

He Went Crazy.

AKRON, O., Aug. 13.—M. Landon
Wilcox, 23, a telegraph operator, whose
parents live at Sunbury, is confined in
jail here awaiting conveyance to New-
burg. According to the medical certifi-
cate Wilcox's loss of reason was caused
by disappointment in love and over-
study.

Quarrel Over a Woman.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 13.—John F.
Brown was probably fatally stabbed at
a dance near Turkey Creek. He quar-
reled with Peter Nisus over a woman
at a platform dance, and 11 deep gashes
from a bowie knife were Brown's share
of the results.

Drug Clerk Fined.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Aug. 13.—Mr.
Charles Lefebvre, a drug clerk, was ar-
rested and fined for performing com-
mon labor on Sunday in keeping his
store open all day.

Secretary Herbert Sailed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Secretary Her-
bert of the navy department sailed for
Southampton on the American line
steamer St. Louis.

Cattle Struck by Lightning.

ATTICA, O., Aug. 13.—During the
storm Frank C. Holmes had several
head of cattle killed by lightning.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played
Yesterday—The Standings.

CLUB	W	L	P	CLUB	W	L	P
Baltimore	5	2	1	Brooklyn	4	3	3
Cleveland	6	2	1	Pittsburgh	4	3	3
Cincinnati	5	3	2	New York	4	4	2
Chicago	5	4	1	Washington	3	5	3
Pittsburg	3	4	3	St. Louis	2	6	4
Boston	3	5	2	Louisville	2	6	2

AT CHICAGO.

CLUB	W	L	P	CLUB	W	L	P
Chicago	1	0	0	1	3	5	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	2	3	4

Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge, Foreman
and Peitz. Umpire—McFarland.

AT BROOKLYN.

CLUB	W	L	P	CLUB	W	L	P
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Payne and Grim, Hofer and
Clark. Umpire—Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLUB	W	L	P	CLUB	W	L	P
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	5	3	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Taylor and Clements, Mercer
and McGuire. Umpire—Burst.

AT PITTSBURGH.

CLUB	W	L	P	CLUB	W
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By carrier, per week, 10 cents

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BRAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINER,
of Darke county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion county.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. BOBE.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

United States Senator Squire, of the state of Washington, has declared for Bryan and free silver.

Herr Most, the chief of the anarchists, is lately advocating, in his paper, the gold single standard and the election of McKinley.

There are nine candidates for the Republican National Executive Committee. Oh, yes, the Republican party is the poor man's party! Not.

Last year Dedance county gave Hon. James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a plurality of 1,500. So strong is the silver sentiment in that county now that it is claimed with absolute confidence that Dedance county will give Bryan a plurality of 1,500 in November.

Ohio cast its electoral vote for Jefferson in 1804; for Madison in 1816 and 1820; for Monroe in 1816 and 1820; for Andrew Jackson in 1828 and 1832; for Lewis Cass in 1840; for Franklin Pierce in 1852—Democrats all, and great, good men, too. This year Ohio should give its electoral vote to William J. Bryan—a worthy representative and advocate of the political doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cass.

The Delphos Courier (Rep.) says: "Just look over the life insurance company reports and see where they get the money to pay their endowments, surrender values, death losses, in fact all their expenses. Instead of touching the surplus or reserve fund they pay it all out of their income and they put away a big pile. When are the insured ever going to get to touch that big reserve if the income pays all? These companies better keep out of politics or they will get an airing that will drop their impertinence."

Republicans have been insisting that McKinley will carry Maryland in November because of the popularity of the single gold standard in that State. There has been a slip in the calculation. Brunswick, Md., hitherto has been a Republican stronghold. There was a municipal election in that place on Monday, Aug. 5th. The money question was the only issue. The Democrats were for free silver, and they won, electing their candidate for mayor and two of the three councilmen. That's the way Maryland is going for McKinley and the gold standard.

The Springfield Republican, an independent gold paper, has this to say: "We venture to predict that every silver vote in the country will be cast for Mr. Bryan, Democratic or populist; the silver strength is now consolidated and we state simple facts when we say that this concentration of scattered political forces has never been surpassed, regarded as a simple political achievement, in American history. If the stroke be judged by the number of votes involved, it has no parallel in the history of the world. Even with a considerable defection of gold standard Democrats it will be no child's play to defeat this powerful alliance of silver Democrats and Populists. The forces of gold seem less solidified than the forces of silver."

The laboring men all over the nation are for free silver. It is to their interest particularly to have the white metal restored to its former position, for such a course means more work, better wages and an era of prosperity such as the country has been denied for years.

John McGrath is organizer for the American Federation of Labor for the Southern District of Ohio. In an interview at Zanesville recently, he said:

I find many 16 to 1 laboring men. They are thoroughly dissatisfied with the Republicans, and will vote the Democratic ticket this fall simply because they regard the situation so changed that now it is the masses against capital. The Republican managers will be surprised at the silver sentiment in this state among the working people. It is 16 to 1 whom I find for it to 1 against, and if there is no change in the situation, Bryan will come very close to carrying Ohio. There are 40,000 Populists in this state, and unless I am badly mistaken, they will all vote for Bryan. When the McKinley managers claim he has an easy victory in this state, I am sure they do not realize the strength of silver with the working people. Ohio will be a good fighting ground.

The American Federation of Labor, one of the strongest labor organizations in the world, has declared in its national convention in Chicago (1893), Denver (1894), and New York (1895), for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of the American Federation of Labor in delegate convention assembled, that Congress should reenact the law of 1837, which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, thus restoring the American law of coinage as it was until 1873.

when it was demonstrated without debate and without the knowledge of the American people, and that this should be done at once without waiting for the cooperation of any other nation in the world.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the above and foregoing, under the seal of the Federation, be sent by the president of the Federation to the President of the United States, and to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Congress, to Secretary Carlisle, to the chairman of the Finance committee of the House, and to each member of the House and Senate.

Those Republicans who reverence the memory of the late James A. Garfield should read and remember the following statement uttered by him on the silver question. He said:

"Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the legal currency of the country, I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of both metals, I disagree with. I would endow the two dollars with equality and make the coinage free."

The New York Dispatch, a radical Republican paper, thus sounds the alarm:

"The free silver idea is rooted in every nook and corner of the country. It is stronger in New York City than any place in the Union. It is strong in New England States supposed to be solidly for gold. Let us face these facts. The Republican party never in its history had a harder struggle before it than it has today to elect Mr. McKinley on a gold plank."

WHICH WAS IT?

Mendacious Assurance, Mental Harbory or Gross Ignorance?

The probable effect of the remonetization of silver will be shown upon other occasions.

It is the purpose of this chronicle of facts to show that the money power of 1878 was guilty of either mental harbory, mendacious assurance or gross misconception in 1878.

During the discussion of the act re-creating the coinage of the 412½ grain silver dollar the golding press and the golding statesmen shrieked "Calamity!" and "Panic!" with quite as much vigor as they do now. The New York and Boston papers howled dismally and with quite their present assurance. Some of the Republican statesmen were quite as sure that the country would go to the demerit of the silver bill passed as they are on this occasion concerning the free coinage of silver. Representative Townsend of Pennsylvania said—as reported in The Congressional Record—concerning the Bland bill, that to pass it "would allow the solemn obligation of the government to be paid off in coin worth less than 80 cents on the dollar and give such a shock to our credit as would disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world and depress our bonded obligation 20 per cent in value. It would besides drive every gold coin out of the country within an incredibly short space of time."

This is quite strong language and expressed with the usual amount of golding certainty. With the change of a figure or two it would go very well for a Republican editorial or a so called statesman's speech on the present issue. The lamented Mr. James A. Garfield, who was then in congress, said during a discussion of the Bland bill:

"Gentlemen may remember the financial shock of 1837, the later shock of 1857 and the still later of 1873. Conceivably all united in one vast crash, and the financial ruin, the overthrow of business, would be light in comparison with the shock which would follow if the principle here proposed were adopted."

Mr. Garfield was a very good man, quite patriotic and a fairly wise one, but he did not know it all, as we shall show presently, for the very bill which he was alluding to passed and instead of driving gold out of the country "in an incredible short space of time," as stated by Congressman Townsend, it has never flown in so fast as it did in the year following the passage of that bill. Instead of the "one vast crash" predicted there was renewed business vigor all over the land, and instead of our bonded obligations falling 20 per cent they continued to go to a higher premium.

To be exact, the day the bill passed providing for the coinage of the 412½ grain silver dollar 6 per cent government bonds of 1881 sold for 103½, and six months afterward they sold for 107½. Likewise the day the bill passed gold was worth 101½, and six months later it was worth 100½.

So much for those who profess to know it all. Is it not about time for the plain people to do their own thinking?

"What will become of the 4,000,000 savings bank depositors if we have free coinage?" is the cry of the goldites. While they will not suffer in any way any more than the 30,000 others who possess one-half of the wealth of the country, it is about time to look after the interests of the 67,970,000 people who have no money in savings banks nor anywhere else. A government for and of the people should look into interests as they are combined in the general welfare. The narrow personal interests of 4,000,000 people do not balance the interests of 67,970,000.

Result of Free Silver.

After free silver coinage is once begun there will be no reason why gold should flow out of the country. Foreigners will then have no cause to sell their American securities, and the usual balance of trade in our favor will more than counteract the drain by tourists and freights.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ADOPTION OF BIMETALLISM.

A Few Historical Facts Which Are Particularly Interesting Just Now.

Bimetallism and the free coinage of silver was thoroughly discussed before it was embodied in the coinage laws of our country. As early as 1782 Robert Morris made proposals for the establishment of a mint, which proposals were approved by congress. The question as to whether gold or silver, or both gold and silver, should be adopted as the money of the country was thoroughly discussed by Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and other great men of that time. In 1785 the grand committee of the continental congress made a report on this subject, in which it said:

In France a grain of pure gold is counted worth 10 grains of silver. In Spain 10 grains of silver are exchanged for one of gold, and in England 15 grains of silver are counted worth one of gold. In the prevailing money, because silver is undervalued. In France silver prevails. Sundry advantages would arise from a system by which silver might become the prevailing money. The second object of a country to draw it from her neighbors, by whom it is not sufficiently esteemed. Silver is not exported so easily as gold, and it is a more useful metal.

The discussion finally culminated in the adoption of a double standard, principally through the exertions of Alexander Hamilton. His suggestions and those of Robert Morris and Thomas Jefferson were embodied in the act of April 2, 1792, establishing a mint and regulating the coin of the United States, the fourteenth section of which says:

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to bring to the said mint gold and silver bullion in order to their being coined, and that the bullion so brought shall there be assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expense to the person or persons by whom the same shall have been brought.

Under this law gold and silver were coined at the ratio of 15 to 1. There was no change in this law until 1834, when the ratio of 16 to 1 (the present ratio) was established. In 1858 the weight of silver pieces of less than a dollar was decreased 6½ per cent, and their legal tender power was limited to 25¢. Previously fractional silver currency had been an unlimited legal tender. No change whatever was made in all these years looking to the demonetization of either gold or silver. Both were coined free and in unlimited quantities at the mints. The national conventions did not discuss the subject at all. Free silver and free gold were embodied in the statutes of the country, and there was no desire to demonetize either. There was no more necessity for a national Democratic convention to take a position respecting the free coinage of silver than there was for it to make a declaration in respect of the law of gravitation. One was as much a fixed law in the opinions of the politicians and statesmen of those days as the other.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Surrendering to Wall Street.

The dishonest money platform adopted by the majority of the Republican national convention tells a woeful story for William McKinley. The selfish advocates of the single gold standard have long been insulting the people of the United States with their audacious claims of being advocates of "sound money," when, in fact, they have been merely speculating in the vitality of the government. False pretense is the chief accomplishment of some of these leaders. When they robbed the country in the collection of war taxes in time of peace and the prostitution of the taxing power to private gain, they did it under the specious name of protection to American industries. The process of giving wealth to men who do not work and making the poor more miserable they call the promotion of "honest money."

It is due to William McKinley and M. A. Hanna to say that they were anxious not to be chained to the single standard dishonesty. Their course, however, never had the full panoply of manhood. They deliberately set out to strangle the most important question of the day, to represent, as far as they might, the prevailing silver sentiment of the central and western states without giving offense to the gold coinage of Wall street. They have been knocked from their paradoxical position. They have been commanded to stand on a speculators' platform, and they obey. The whole Hanna cabinet, hoping for office, will fall down and worship the golden calf. They will have to.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Silver Men Who Didn't Bolt.

The money question will be the great issue in the campaign. I am aware that the managers of the St. Louis convention and the newspaper organs of the gold standard party claim that it will be overshadowed by the tariff, but the people will rule differently. The effect of the bolt, too, from the St. Louis convention will be greater than they are willing to admit. In my opinion the majority of the delegates in the St. Louis convention were opposed to the single gold standard. I do not mean to say that they favored the free coinage of silver, as we who left the hall demanded, but they are not satisfied with the money plank. They know it will drive hundreds of thousands of good Republicans out of the party this year, and in states where the votes are needed. A number of the eastern and middle western delegates confessed to me that they would have gone with us but for their instructions. Party fealty is all that kept them in line. Their consciences told them they did wrong in voting for the single gold standard.—Senator Henry M. Teller.

Webster.

Daniel Webster defended the double standard and said: "The legal tender, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. I am certainly of opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this."

MAKE UP CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,

BIMETALLISM

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Revealed by Photography.

By the aid of photography it has been possible to get pictures of things that the naked eye cannot catch, sometimes because they pass so swiftly, again because they are too small to be seen by the unaided sight.

Star photography is perhaps the most illustrations instance. By attaching photograph apparatus to a very powerful telescope and leaving the plate exposed a considerable time it has been found that on the plate are stars invisible to the naked eye. By again enlarging the picture on the plate it has been possible to examine more or less narrowly the star photograph. Similar methods are adopted in taking photographs of the sun during an eclipse. It is too bright for the eye to look at steadily, but the photograph plate stares at it calmly and unwinkingly and gets its picture in spite of it.

Results which fill the mind with admiration and wonder have been obtained by photographing electrical discharges as they occur simply in the ordinary course of laboratory experiments. One picture will show a discharge resembling in shape and symmetry a beautiful flower or plant, as a fern or carnation. Again there will be a picture closely resembling in outline a starfish. In the lightning discharge as in the fish, star or flower, nature repeats the ideas fixed in her mind and gives us the same shapes.

She Believed It.

Somebody asked President Robert Ellis Thompson of the Central High school if judgment is sacrificed in the cultivation of memory, and he, in unhesitatingly affirming such to be the case, related a story or two at the expense of his own memory. Said he: "I once very near speaking of Jonah as 'What you may call him' in the pulpit once, and at another time in the course of a conversation I said to a woman: 'Do you believe that? Jonah swallowed the whale?'" "I do," she said unhesitatingly.—Philadelphia Call.

Language is a solemn thing. It grows out of life—out of its agonies and ecstasies, its wants and its weariness. Every language is a temple in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined.—O. W. Holmes.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said: "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Feister, 68 public square.

EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND, O.

Centennial Celebration, August 11th and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines.

One fare for the round trip excursion tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, will be sold Tuesday, August 11th, and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines for the Centennial Celebration. Returning trip must be made through to original starting point within four days, including date of sale. The arrangements for the Centennial Celebration at Cleveland have been elaborately prepared; the features are varied, and typical of a century's growth of Ohio's thriving and most prosperous city on the shores of Lake Erie.

TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA.

The coffee plant is a variety of the cinchona family.

Brazil grows about half the coffee crop of the world. The coffee bean, in its original state, is almost as hard as the stone of a cherry.

It is said that freshly roasted coffee tightly tied in linen bags is liable to spontaneous combustion.

The active and chemical principle of coffee, tea and cocoa is almost identical. Caffeine, theine and theobromine are almost the same except in name.

The tea plant, when wild, grows from 15 to 20 feet in height, but under cultivation is kept down to about 5 feet for convenience in gathering the leaves.

There are said to be over 50 Chinese varieties of black tea, the best known among them being Bohea, Congou, Caper, Souchong, Pulong and Pekoe.

Black and green teas are from the same leaf, the difference in the two varieties being in the modes of preparation, treatment and time of gathering.

Every tea leaf which comes from China has been rolled by hand. Machine labor has never been made available in the manipulation of tea leaves.

Every district in China has its own methods of manipulating the tea leaves, methods which have been handed down from father to son from time immemorial.

After the essential oils are extracted from the cocoa cake the remainder is used under the name of bronza, which, while less strong than the original cocoa, is from that fact better liked by many persons.

The Chinese make what they properly call "lie tea," which is manufactured of tea dust, or broken leaves, combined with the leaves of other plants, this trash being rolled up into pellets by the aid of gum.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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Girl at the Harrod House;
employment.
Two dining room girls at once
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Good girl for short time only.
2 west North st.
Girl for general housework
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good locality. Enquirer of F. H. Place
or Bros. 931

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Girl at 12 west McKibbin
street.
Girl at the Harrod House;
employment.
Two dining room girls at once
216 north Elizabeth street.
Good girl for short time only.
2 west North st.
Girl for general housework
play at 700 south Main street.
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CURTIS CRAM

Stopped in Lima Last Evening—He
is Riding 10,000 Miles on a
Wager.

Curtis Cram, a bicycle rider, arrived in Lima last evening and was an object of considerable curiosity. He was dressed in a gray bicycle suit and pinned to the breast of his sweater was a card stating that he was attempting to ride 10,000 miles in 250 days on a wager of \$1,000. In an interview he stated that on his way he is to make all expenses. He hails from Chicago and left that city on April 21st last, since which time he has covered 5,700 miles. His route was planned by a Chicago committee, selected by the parties making the wager. He has ridden from Chicago to Denver, and from there to Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton and Lima. From here he left to-day for North Baltimore and then wheels to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Over half of his distance has been traversed in two-fifths of the time in which the distance is to be covered. In his grip which he carried on his bicycle he had a large number of photographs which he sells to raise money to meet his expenses.

BASE BALL

Bluffton Fails to Make an Appearance—The Marquettes Went to DeGraff To-day.

The ball game announced for yesterday between the Marquettes and the Bluffton team was postponed, as the latter club failed to appear. The Marquettes and Shamrocks played a practice game instead, the former winning easily by a score of 10 to 3. At no time did the game seem in doubt, the winners outbattling and outfielding their opponents throughout the contest. A few brilliant plays and doubles were made, but in general there was little that was interesting.

The Marquettes, strengthened by a few of the Crescents, went to DeGraff this morning and played there this afternoon.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world to cure Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Melville Bros.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

The railroad companies have until September to make returns under the newly enacted excise law, and are beginning to transmit their reports to the state auditor. To-day the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern reported its gross earnings for last year to be \$31,084.34; Cleveland & Erie terminal, \$27,997.35; Alliance & Northern, \$12,774.53.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The number of railway employees killed during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 1,811; injured, 25,693, a decrease of 12 killed and an increase of 2,274 injured. The number of passengers killed was 170; injured, 2,375; a decrease of 154 killed and 658 injured. The number of passengers killed is remarkably small. The smallest number killed in any of the preceding seven years was 256 in 1890. This seems to indicate increasing effectiveness of safety appliances.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Bufum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Webster, 58 public square.

Criticism.

"I'm told you were at the theater last evening. How did you like it?"
"No good."
"Well, what did you see anyhow?"
"Oh, I saw a dozen imbeciles on the stage who were trying to amuse the audience, which consisted of a dozen idiots."—Figaro.

The trade dollar was originally coined for foreign use, particularly in our eastern trade. It was authorized by act of congress, passed Feb. 12, 1873, and its coinage was begun in 1874.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally effective for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

EFFORT OF HIS LIFE.

(Continued From First Page.)

silver with complete success. We have not expected our holders of either of these property to protest against a gold money, a "gold standard," and under a dollar every other species of property. If the dollar is the money, whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments, it is a right to use the dollar to measure the value of their investments, and not the rest of the people the right to use the dollar to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard?

The well-being of the nation, age, of civilization, in short, depends upon the property of the money. What shall it be? Shall it have a dollar which grows more valuable by use, or shall it have a dollar which grows less valuable by use?

LOWERS THE STANDARD.

of civilization and human distress to the people. What shall it be? Shall it have a dollar which grows more valuable by use, or shall it have a dollar which grows less valuable by use? The holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products.

We are not asking that a new experiment be tried. We are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold.

If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Society is interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetalism unless the option is exercised by the debtor.

During the last twenty-three years legislation has been creating an additional

DEMAND FOR GOLD.

and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetalism in the United States will take away from gold just as much of its purchasing power as will be added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States.

Coin, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production; but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into silver coin and all the silver coin in the world into gold coin.

When a mint price is established it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion

CONVERTED INTO COIN.

at the price and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetalism and independent bimetalism differ is, can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints?

International bimetalism cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism at the same ratio. International bimetalism cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor with the people."

We live in a country only partially developed and our people are comparatively equal in power to the world in their power to consume and produce. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, our merchandise silver cannot come here because the law applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints.

If for any reason the supply of gold and silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public.

OUR OPPONENTS.

attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payments of debts in

FIFTY-CENT DOLLARS.

At the present time and under the present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under the bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold coin is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

No gold can leave this country until the owner for it which he would rather have. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity

of the dollar with the gold standard are not only denying the ability of the United States to maintain the parity of the dollar with the gold standard, but they are also denying the ability of the United States to maintain the parity of the dollar with the gold standard.

It is not only the ability of the United States to maintain the parity of the dollar with the gold standard, but it is also the ability of the United States to maintain the parity of the dollar with the gold standard.

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THE MINE OWNERS.

is insisted upon compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it.

While it is not the purpose of free coinage to especially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good.

It is constantly assumed by some that the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely

WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

LIQUOROUSNESS is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, disgust for food, excited tongue, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. A POSITIVE CURE is found in

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Dr. C. C. TRAYER, of Astoria, Iowa, writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation, BILIOUSNESS, and it has given the best of results. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by all druggists at 25c, and 50c, or sent by mail to Dr. J. J. Kay Medical Co., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn. Send stamp for FREE CATALOGUE." **DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR** IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. RILEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

WERE THEY MARRIED?

Young Couple Daily Dissected and Talked Over.

They were coming away from the theater, and they fell to discussing the Persian couple who sat in front of them. They are evidently married," said the girl in the Persian waist. "I noticed they didn't exchange a word while the curtain was down."

"Nonsense; they are merely engaged," said the girl in the black gown. "I heard him tell her that he did not intend the leading lady even pretty."

"Perhaps they are merely brother and sister," suggested the young man of the party.

"No, they weren't," said the girl in the Persian waist; "he'd have gone out with her if he was only her brother, while an engaged man wouldn't do that."

"A newly married man would not do that," broke in the girl in the black gown.

"She took off her hat as soon as she came in," remarked the young man.

"But look as if she was married and the habit of consulting the feelings of some one else."

"Or that they were not really engaged and she wanted to show him how considerate she could be," said the girl in the black gown.

"Or that she was merely conscious of the pretty hair," said the girl in the Persian waist. "Will you wager a box of chocolates that they are not married?"

"I'd rather you ladies would settle between you," said the young man.

"You have so much more interest in such matters, you know."

"There they come now," said the girl in the Persian waist. "Let us see what they do, and perhaps we can decide. If they are merely friends, they will stop for cream, soda and such."

"If they are engaged, she will tell him how hungry she is, and they will go for supper," said the young man.

"Well, they are married," went the girl in the Persian waist, "because, what did I tell you?"

The couple passed before a cigar shop, and he went in, while she waited at the door.

"You were right," said the girl in the black gown; "they are married."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Esquibo.

The finest river of British Guiana is the Esquibo, into which flow the magnificent waters of the Cayuni and the Mazaruni, forming a confluence at Bartica, a point over four miles broad, the stream then widening out through its subsequent course of 60 miles into an enormous 20 miles from bank to bank. The Esquibo rises in the Acarari mountains, 40 miles north of the equator, and flows a sinuous way through and down the terraced surface for a distance of over 600 miles. It is not navigable for steamers much beyond Bartica point, and the farther it is explored the higher, grander, more beautiful and more dangerous become the rapids.

One of its tributaries, the Potaro, which joins it about 150 miles from the mouth, has a waterfall surpassing Niagara in height. This is the Kaieteur fall, the Old Man's fall, to translate the Indian name, which was discovered by Mr. Brown, who made a geological survey for the government a quarter of a century ago. At this point the Potaro falls over a sandstone tableland precipitously for 741 feet, and then over a steeply sloping cataract of 81 feet into a great rocky basin. In flood time the width of the fall is about 370 feet and in the dry season 240 feet or less. "It," says Mr. Brown, "the whole valley of the Potaro is a fairyland, then the Kaieteur ravine is the very penetralia of fairyland."—MacMillan's Magazine.

Nervousness and Impure Blood

Bakersville, O., July 27, 1896: "I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for nervousness and have found great relief. It has also proved an excellent blood purifier. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to any one suffering from a medicine of this kind." G. Davis.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

All He Was Fit For.

The American says that in an Irish court recently an old man was called into the witness box, and being old and a little blind he went too far in more senses than one, and instead of going up the stairs that led to the box mounted those that led to the bench.

The judge took his mistake good humoredly.

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" he asked.

"Ah, sure, your honor," was the reply. "I'm an old man now, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for."

Why continue to pass your nights in scratching and your days in misery? Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanently cures even the worst cases of Itching Piles. It never fails.

MAYO AT REHEARSAL

HOW THE FAMOUS ACTOR TRAINED THE MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY.

His Fondness For "Pudd'nhead Wilson," Ambitious Aspiration As A Manager Which Failed—His Resulting Perchance For Arguing Was His Worst Fault.

The late Frank Mayo, whose sudden death on a train near Omaha was such a painful shock to the whole dramatic profession, was one of the latest severe and at the same time most just managers that it has ever been my pleasure to act under," said Henry Davenport, son of E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, and one of the managers of the Girard Avenue theater of this city. "He knew how a part should be played and insisted on the actor playing it in that way if it took 50 rehearsals to perfect the role according to Mr. Mayo's ideas."

Mr. Davenport created the role of Judge Driscoll in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," Mayo's last success, and played it during the New York run of the production. "During the rehearsals previous to the first production of 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,'" continued Mr. Davenport, "Mr. Mayo acted every role in the play for the purpose of showing the members of the company how he wanted it played. He took infinite pains to see that every line was perfectly read, every accent properly placed, and every bit of business brought out clearly, effectively and naturally. I would not have it understood that in this matter Mr. Mayo was a martinet or one who assumed to know it all. No one admired originality more than he. He liked to see an actor give his own conception of a part, but when this was done he demanded a reason for everything."

"This was one of his peculiar traits. If a member of the company made a gesture or a pause or emphasized a word in a new or original manner, Mr. Mayo would say, 'Now, why do you do that?' He would get to the bottom of the idea, and, if a good reason was advanced for it, it found ready acceptance. He was this way in everything. I remember that he taught me fencing when I was a mere boy, and in return I taught him what I knew about boxing. I usually boxed about one minute and explained 15. I would make a lead or a counter or a guard, and Mr. Mayo would say: 'Stop, now. Why do you do that?' And when he was teaching me fencing he would make a thrust or a parry and then stop to say, 'Now, you see, I do this because,' etc."

"But to come back to 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' Mr. Mayo loved that play as he loved his children. I remember some time before the play was produced he became convinced that it needed pruning. Something had to be cut out, but he hadn't the heart to do it. So he went to my brother-in-law and said: 'Here is this play of mine. I know it needs cutting down, but I can't do it. It is almost as much to me as one of my children. I have gone over line after line and said: 'I can't cut this out, nor this, nor this. I can't cut anything out. So I want some disinterested person to do it for me.' And when the play was produced, though he alone was responsible for the dramatization, he gave all the credit for the success to Mark Twain in an address he made before the curtain the first night. That was his nature."

"His great success was very gratifying to Mr. Mayo, and he deserved it. He wasted several fortunes in the effort to give the public first class productions of the classical drama, which they would not receive. Mayo's famous 'Forty' was one of the best equipped companies for the production of Shakespeare and other standard plays that ever left New York. We carried everything, even suppers, but the people would have none of us. The same treatment was accorded Mr. Mayo's 'Nedrick,' his adaptation of 'The Three Guardsmen' and several other classical efforts. But he rose superior to all these setbacks. It was hard that his life should end just as he was once more on the road to fortune."

"Mr. Mayo's country seat at Canton, Pa., adorned that of my father. It was at his home that the noble man was seen at his best—and his worst. His worst consisted of a penchant for arguing. Mr. Mayo loved to argue, and he would never let up until you acknowledged yourself convinced or fell into silence in admiration of his earnestness, his sincerity and his marvelous command of language and voice. Mr. Mayo had on the grounds of his estate a little French chateau, which he bought at the Centennial exposition in this city. He used it for a study, and there he would sit until 9 o'clock at night, when he would suddenly remember that he ought to have supper and proceed slowly to the house. Most always he would find Mrs. Mayo, my mother, his daughter, now Mrs. Elverson, and myself engaged in a game of whist. Mr. Mayo would enter the room slowly and take a position behind his daughter's chair. Finally she would make a play which her father didn't think was good, and he would break in with, 'Now, Nellie, why did you play that card?' The game would end soon after that, for Mr. Mayo would insist upon arguing the point with Nellie and kill the interest in the game at once."

"Mr. Mayo once told me that he had discovered the secret of true elocution. You must emphasize only those words which could be left out of a sentence without destroying the sense, he argued. Thus, in the sentence, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' he maintained that 'thee' and 'me' were the words that stress should be laid upon. Manifestly that was wrong, though up to a certain point his theory was correct. But I didn't attempt to argue the point with him. When acting, he was always trying new readings of lines, and we never knew when he was going to spring a new emphasis upon us. He was a lovable friend, an efficient manager and a brilliant actor. To work with him was a pleasure."—Philadelphia North American.

A Map at the Men.

If a woman can not throw a stone at a man, she ought to cease to love him, and about her disability. As a rule, men's things which they cannot write up tickets, for instance. A man once told me that a bride wore "white, ordinary, cut on the bias and trimmed with ermine." Anything more awful than that I haven't encountered until today, when I read of an other bride "arrayed in cream organdie silk and mullin, trimmed with ermine." Fancy the honeymoon turned to gall in reading descriptions like these after the wedding.

Oh, yes, the rural correspondent is abroad in the land. Last week one of him sent the following note to his weekly newspaper:

"Mr. Slick celebrated the semiannual of his first wife's death by getting married again."—Polly in Chicago Times-Herald.

LIFE LINES ON THE FOOT.

Secrets They Reveal to the Student of Character.

There is a man in Philadelphia who claims that it is much easier to read one's character and past and future from the maps on the soles of one's feet than it is from the palms of the hands. He calls it "pedology."

The pedologist, while refusing to tell the names of the owners of the feet in most cases, showed a number of diagrams the other day and explained to a reporter how he read the fortunes of the soles.

"Maxine Elliott," he said, "is a public character, and I do not mind mentioning her name. Here is her story. Look at it. It's worth studying, for she is not only one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, but it is remarkable in other ways. Her foot is so beautifully arched that little of her sole touched the paper when she placed her foot upon it. The intellectual and artistic lines are very clearly defined on her foot, and one need but see and hear Miss Elliott speak for a few moments to realize that her artistic and mental capabilities are of a high order. The lines of intuition and imagination are both remarkably long. The cross between the line of love and the head line indicates that in a love affair Miss Elliott would be governed largely by reason. She has strong affections, according to the long heart line."

A contrast to Miss Elliott's foot was that of a factory girl from Kensington. This was a feet common to people of little education. There was scarcely any instep to the foot. The lines of imagination, mental capacities and intuition were very short, and the artistic line was entirely lacking. The heart and love lines were well defined and long. The lines also indicated firmness and great ambition, with a decided fondness for pleasure, so the pedologist explained.

Still another feet was that of a society girl. Here again was the high arch. It showed, among other things, that she did not have to stand on her feet, as did the poor factory girl. The lines told of her having less heart and less ambition than the factory girl too. There were selfishness and vanity in the suppression. It seemed well that silk stockings and dainty shoes usually kept it from the sight of those who would read its owner's character in the soles of that foot.

There was the feet of the preacher and the politician and the lawyer, and each seemed to tell a story in keeping with its owner's vocation and habits. Last of all came the print of the man about town. There was no arch there. It had come down "flat footed." It looked as if it was used mostly in walking up and down a fashionable street and standing about the club. It had good nature and self-satisfaction, some generosity and some fraud in it, but little ambition.—Philadelphia Press.

Pope as a Trickster.

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes strongly, but not too strongly, when he says in reference to the correspondence of Pope, "It is painful to track the strange deceptions of a man of genius as a detective unravels the misdeeds of an accomplished swindler." Pope was a confirmed liar, and he lied very hard indeed about the publication of his letters. Having by means of a trick secured their publication by a notorious piratical bookseller, he at once declared that the letters were forgeries. Yet while he was calling out for their suppression he was really anxious for their sale. The details of all his trickery and lying need not be gone into here.

Pope, full of vanity and longing to publish his correspondence, had purposely employed a notorious bookseller to issue an edition in order that he might then be able to say that the version was a piratical one, and that in self defense he must publish the genuine text. The odd thing is that, though the whole affair was exposed at the time, it does not seem to have done Pope any harm. Dr. Johnson, indeed, says that it did him good, and that the nation was full of praise for the admirable qualities of candor, benevolence and fidelity which the letters revealed. Here is some comfort for any living literary genius who has not yet published his private correspondence.—Longman's Magazine.

His Rates.

Executor—Pray, sir, what do you charge for a funeral service?

The Rev. Mr. Canter—I always charge, my dear brother, in proportion to the property left behind. Couple of guineas for poor man, 5 guineas for £10,000, and so on.

Executor—Well, my friend has left £50,000, so that would be £25; but it seems a good deal.

The Rev. Mr. Canter—But, my dear brother, think of the strain on my conscience.—Ally Sloper.

Home, Sweet Home.

Little Girl—Let's play we're married and keepin' house.

Little Boy—Let's don't. My teacher says it is wrong to fight.—Pearson's Weekly.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

SENSITIVE PLANTS.

When Touched, These Exhibit Peculiar Movements in Leaves and Stems.

There are several plants which when touched exhibit peculiar movements in the leaves and leaf stems. The best known of the number is the ordinary humble plant (*Mimosa pudica*). The leaves of this species are composed of a great number of little leaflets arranged on a single central stem. These little leaflets when disturbed in any way close upward and the entire leaf falls downward. There are a number of ways in which the leaf shows the sensitive nature of the plant; usually the whole row of leaflets when touched will close up simultaneously. Another peculiarity about it is that the leaf can be made to fall down without the leaflets closing by simply plucking the stem. Seeds of this plant are offered by all the seedmen. They are easily raised. In the garden at Washington it comes up annually from self sown seed.

Mimosa pudica is another kind exhibiting the same peculiarities. It has recently been discovered that the part of the leaf blade nearest the base changes color when the leaves are closing. This plant, although long in cultivation, is not commonly met with.

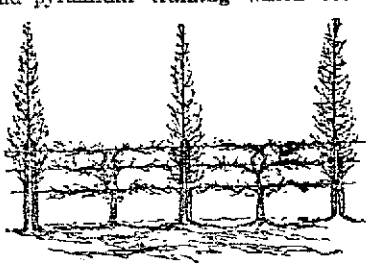
In the oxalis family there are several shrubby pieces more or less sensitive. *O. hirsutifolia*, *O. sensitiva*, *O. denudata* and *O. origines* are all very sensitive. The last three are ornamental plants for the greenhouse.

Venus' flytrap is a fine example of the sensitive plant. It has curious clam shell like leaves, which not only close when irritated by a fly walking over them, but the leaf catches hold of the fly and eats it up.

The sundews (*Drosera*) have sensitive hairs tipped with a gummy secretion, with which they catch insects, and were it not for these dewdrops of the swamps mosquitoes would be much more common than they are now, explains a writer in American Gardening and authority for the foregoing.

Training Fruit Trees.

With other lessons learned from the foreman is that of training fruit trees on wires, as well as in the utilizing of what may be termed waste places by the sides of the railways. The annexed cut from the London Gardening Illustrated shows a combination of espalier and pyramidal training which occurs



TRAINING TREES ON WIRES.

on a Belgian railway. If planted by the sides of the walks, the pyramids might be trained over and so form arches. The opinion is expressed that this would be a most interesting way of growing fruit trees, especially pears and apples—planting apples to train on the wires (espaliers) and the pears to form the pyramids.

A Pretty Shrub.

Gordon's syringa (*Philadelphus gordonianus*) is a very vigorous growing species, attaining a height of from six to ten feet, and from all the strong, erect shoots slender side shoots are produced, which give it the appearance of being a shrub of drooping habit. The leaves are opposite, ovate, and of a bright green color, and the flowers, which are produced in dense clusters during the month of July, are large, pure white and slightly fragrant. As the flowers are produced a month later than those of the other syringas, Rural New Yorker calls attention to it as a desirable addition to the list of ornamental flowering shrubs.

Root Grafting Apple Trees.

Prominent among the experimental work conducted under the auspices of the pomological division of agriculture are the tests made with full rooted and top cut and lower cut grafting in the propagation of apple trees. It is intended that trees grown from grafts as described be distributed in different states and localities for testing. Generally these will be of standard varieties, like the Wine Sap, Albemarle, Pippin, Ben Davis, etc. Under this system of experimentation a few years will demonstrate whether whole roots, top cuts or bottom cuts for grafting scions upon are most conducive to vigor of growth and longevity.

Here and There.

Currants and gooseberries thrive best in a partial shade.

Under the title of Columbine association a society has been formed in Boston, the object of which is to secure a general recognition of the columbine as a national emblem.

For once the nurserymen and florists did not overpraise a novelty, the novelty being the Crispin Rambler. The Crispin Rambler has come to stay. There can be no doubt about it.

Rural New Yorker names the Clothilde Sorbet as the best of the fairy (polyantha) roses.

Among the new currants North Star is promising. It is a strong grower and very productive, while it is less injured by the borers than most of the other varieties.

An authority in such matters claims that the peaches of Delaware, Maryland and most of the southern states along the Atlantic coast would certainly reach the London market in as good condition, if properly put up, as those from California.

BETTER CARE NEEDED.

Otherwise Profit in Poultry Must Not Be Expected.

In this land of ours there are not many farms that do not raise some poultry, yet how few are the farms where a real profit is made with this the smallest of our farm animals. So many of our old farmers are so wrapped in the idea that poultry does not pay that they begrudge even the grain that the thrifty housewives have may glean after the other stock and think that an apple tree is a very good place for the roost of any feathered stock. Yet those same men can eat more eggs for breakfast in a year and put to shame any Methodist preacher when fried chicken time comes around. Perhaps, as is often the case, he will expect that better half of his to keep the groceries paid for with eggs and poultry, together with a little help from Brindle Bessy. It is generally the case, I say, that the ones who shout the loudest that chickens don't pay are the ones who expect most from the patient hen. They will never agree, however, to buy a few boards or expend a few dollars for new stock. I see examples of this so often. Only last fall at a fair where I exhibited poultry a lady bargained with me for four cockerels, but did not have the money and must see John. When John came around, he would never agree to pay such a price for roosters. But after coaxing quite a while she did get enough from him to put with what little change she had to buy two. Yet I would venture a bet that that same lady, with the product of the cow and hens, kept the house going and bought John's overalls and the shirting of which she herself had made the shirts that he wore.

As to cure, the first requisite, especially at this time of year, is shelter. This can be as expensive as many of the fancy breeders afford, or a good, substantial structure, painted in style with your other buildings, or it may be a cheap shed made from odds and ends, such as are found on most any farm.

However, there are some points any building, no matter what the cost, must have. Among these are warmth, light and dryness. I need not take time to tell why, as most any one knows the reasons. As to warmth, do not build your houses too high. Be sure there is no draft from the bottom and the sides and roofs are such that the wind does not sail through on every side. As to the material and style of building each one must be his own master. But boards, while they are the thing to use as siding, cannot of themselves be made tight enough. In my belief the most substantial and cheapest way is to line our houses with tarred building paper, something that is now very cheap, and one can for \$1 to \$2 line a common sized farm poultry house. Still, if dollars are scarce, one can do as I have done, use common heavy wrapping paper, which can be saved from our bundles we buy and be used to good advantage, if not almost as good as the more costly paper. So, likewise, poultry should be fed regularly and given as much attention at least as less useful farm live stock.

Natural Food For Poultry.

The natural food of fowls is composed of seeds, insects and grass. In the domestic condition we allow grain, grass and meat. Turkeys and chickens drink very little water when feeding, and even ducks and geese resort to water when feeding sometimes in order to wash their bills more than to drink, says The Poultry Keeper. This brings up the question of the propriety of feeding soft food. It is known that ground grain absorbs a large volume of water, and when the mixture is apparently dry quite a large proportion of water exists in it, though more so when the mixture is very moist and sloppy. It is not beneficial water, as the results are sometimes injurious, bowel disease and indigestion prevailing. It is better to feed all food dry if possible and keep a trough full of water where the fowls can take what quantity they desire. Even ground food may be given in a dry condition, the different substances used being thoroughly mixed and placed in a trough.

Size of the Perch.

The general opinion concerning the perch in the poultry house is that it should be nearly round and of a size that can be clasped about with the claws. There are those, however, who advocate the wide and the reasons they give are: The claws are not doubled up, but spread straight out, thus helping to relieve some of the weight of the body from the breastbone, thereby tending to keep it quite straight, which is a difficult thing to do where narrow perches are used.

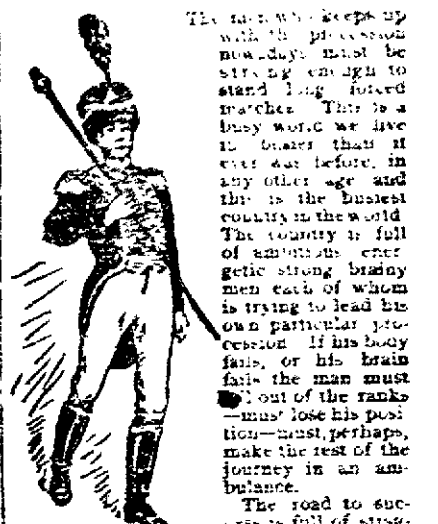
The heavy breeds should never be allowed to roost on perches, but should be bedded on the floor, and the light breeds should have wide perches.

Eggs as Chicken Food.

Eggs may be fed to both hens and chicks. For hens cook the eggs hard, remove the shells and feed 6 eggs once a day to 12 hens. For chicks use the eggs raw. Beat yolk and white together and chicken with bread or cornmeal, allowing an egg for 10 chicks under 2 weeks old once a day. Occasionally it may be varied by giving a hard boiled egg to the same number of chicks by simply chopping or crumbling the eggs. As the chicks grow the allowance may be increased. Of course it pays better, as a rule, to sell the eggs and buy other food for fowls.

Selection of Breeding Stock.

In all breeds will be found some fowls that are worthless. Unless careful selection of the breeding stock is made before March it will be too late. Whatever the conditions may be or the breed preferred, aim to secure vigor, and especially be careful not to allow a bird in the flock that has been sick or that came from a farm on which were sick fowls. Be cautious on that point, and it will save many hours that would otherwise be used in doctoring the flock.



The fact that keeps up with the progress of knowledge must be strong enough to stand long. It is a busy world we live in. It is better than it ever was before. In any other age and in any other country in the world. The country is full of ambition, energetic strong brainy men each of whom is trying to lead his own particular profession, or his body, or his brain, the man must be out of the ranks—must lose his position—must, perhaps, make the rest of the journey in an ambulance.

The road to success is full of struggles, full of those who—because they neglected their health—could not keep step—had to drop from the front rank to the second, and from the second to the third, until finally they were left behind altogether. A man can't succeed in war or in business, or in any other undertaking, unless he has health to carry him forward and to sustain his efforts. When he begins to lose health and strength and vitality, he begins to lose his value in the world. He loses the power of accomplishment, and so the power of earning.

A man's health is the most precious thing he can possibly own. Every man who is losing health, who is "run-down," who is nervous and who is losing flesh and strength, should heed the danger signals while yet there is time, and should begin immediately to take that most wonderful of all invigorating blood tonics, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the medicine of all others that will build up wasting strength; that will give flesh; that will cure nervousness and sleeplessness; and that will bring back the falling strength of brain and body and nerves. A tricky dealer may offer a substitute, but nothing else is "just as good." It is sold by all good druggists, and full information concerning it may be obtained by addressing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Erie Railroad.

Time Card in Effect

June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST. Depart

No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for 11:23 a.m.

No. 6 Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West, 12:37 a.m.

No. 1 Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West, 2:33 a.m.

No. 31 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

No. 13 Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday, 5:30 a.m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston, 8:42 p.m.

No. 2 Express, daily, except Sunday, 9:20 p.m.

No. 32 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.

Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.

W. G. MACEDONIA, Trav. Pass. Agt., Hamilton, Ind.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1 Cures Fever.

No. 2 " Worms.

No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.

No. 4 " Diarrhea.

No. 5 " Neuralgia.

No. 6 Cures Headache.

No. 10 " Dyspepsia.

No. 11 " Delayed Periods.

No. 12 " Leucorrhoea.

No. 14 " Skin Diseases.

No. 15 Cures Rheumatism.

No. 16 " Malaria.

No. 20 " Whooping Cough.

No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.

No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.

No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for \$1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILLED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

"Complete Manhood"

AND How to Attain It.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Es. y. the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before?

ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up snags during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. Try THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB'S OLD STAND.

I. E. AVERY.

135 NORTH MAIN ST.

GEO. W. COE,

Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Less 75 cents at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 383

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'S CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Frank Hutton left yesterday for Detroit.

Rev. Ballinger, of Ft. Wayne, is in the city.

Don Baxter has returned from a few days visit in Detroit.

Miss Fannie Patton, of Sidney, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. W. H. Bailey, of 1134 north Main street, is home from a visit in New York.

Mrs. M. Smith, of Cincinnati is the guest of C. A. Rumbaugh and family of N. Jefferson street.

J. P. Ward and family, of west Wayne street, returned yesterday from a visit in Red Key, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Drake, of west High street, left yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. Larkin, at Buffalo.

James O'Connor, the north Main street furniture dealer, is visiting at his former home in Massachusetts.

Miss Catherine Downey has returned home after three weeks' training in the Cook County Normal Institute.

Miss Belle Harrington and Miss Blanche Marmon will leave to-morrow for a week's visit in Toledo and Maumee, Mich.

Misses Mollie and Catherine Downey, of east Vine street, have returned from a month's visit with friends in Chicago.

El Hiner went to Adrian to day to look after the excursion over the Lima Northern, taking Dick Ramseyer along as his man Friday.

G. W. Vogel and wife, Rev. J. H. Hutton and wife, and H. S. Prophet and wife, left yesterday on the excursion for Buffalo and Niagara.

Mr. and Mrs. John Collins, who have been the guests of Mrs. T. Shuman for the past week, have returned to their home in Wapakoneta.

Miss Downey, of Springfield, who has been the guest of Miss Blanche Marmon, of west High street, returned to her home yesterday afternoon.

Miss Catherine Hunter, of Rockford, Ohio, who has been attending school in Detroit, Mich., for the past year, is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. F. Keller, of Elm street, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnston will return soon to their home in Marquette, after two weeks' visit with their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wiles, of north Elizabeth

ELOPEMENT.

Justice Mowen Married a Runaway Couple This Morning.

Louie O. Dyser, of Flint, Mich. and Annie Hamann, of St. Marys, Decided to Marry After a Very Short Acquaintance.

While Justice Mowen was in a tonorial shop this morning Constable Miller came in in an excited manner and informed him that he was wanted immediately at the Probate office. Mr. Mowen hastened to the court house, not knowing what was lying in store for him, and little dreaming that he would be called upon to unite in the bonds of matrimony two souls who were anxious to be wedded as soon as possible so that their friends or relatives would not discover the act of cupid until it was too late to prevent it. When His Honor arrived at the Probate office he saw a pleasant looking young lady and a blushing and excited young man, and upon inquiry was informed that the young couple desired to be made man and wife. From some cause the groom was exceedingly nervous, and not until after Mr. Mowen, with the solemn and impressive manner of a minister, had pronounced them man and wife did he seem to be in any way relieved or composed.

The parties married were Miss Anne Hamann, of St. Marys, and Louie Dyser, of Flint, Michigan. When interviewed the groom hesitated until he had whispered something to his newly-made wife. Then he said Mrs. Dyser had for a week been visiting at Elida, and that he came there last evening from Detroit, and that they had driven from there to Lima this morning. Her parents live on a farm a short distance from Spencerville. In reply to a question she answered that they were not going to her parents' home but would leave at once for Flint, Michigan. Mr. Dyser said that they have known each other for only a very short time, and refused to answer where or how he had met his bride. He represented himself as a traveling photographer, or "proprietor of a tintype tent," and said his headquarters were at Flint, Mich.

WORTH HEARING

Will Be the Tri-State Band Meeting at Adrian To-day.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Lima City Band, 18 strong, marched to the Lima Northern depot on Bellefontaine avenue, where they took the 8:30 train for Adrian, Mich. A \$1.00 rate had been made for the day, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Tri-State Band Association, comprising Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The occasion is a purely social one, there being no prizes and no competitive work. About seventy-five people from Lima took advantage of the cheap rate to go over the new line.

One of the features will be the playing of the combined bands. Of the latter over fifty will be present making a total of about 700 musicians. These will play two pieces in unison, the Eunice Waltz arranged by Bryant, and a march, dedicated to W. B. Smith. They will return about 11 o'clock to-night.

A WRIT OF REPLEVIN

Secures a Wagon Held by the Wrong Man—To Be Tried Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon papers were filed in Justice Mowen's court, regarding a wagon held for debt.

The complainant in the case is W. A. Germann, salesman for T. & H. Smith, manufacturers of agricultural implements at Pekin, Ill. John Latham and Isaac Williams have been in partnership, and the latter became indebted for board to Latham, who also runs the Latham House, a hotel in the Dague block, on east High street. Williams tried to settle by giving Latham the wagon, when Germann secured a writ of replevin and Constable Miller now holds the wagon.

The case will be tried at 1 o'clock next Saturday.

BIG BLAZE.

The Barn of Freeman Reed Destroyed by Fire Last Night.

Last evening, just about half past seven, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 52, located at the corner of Kibby and Elizabeth streets. The department quickly responded, the South Side hose wagon and the Central hook and ladder wagon making the runs. The fire was found to be in a barn in the rear of Freeman Reed's residence, located at 758 S. Elizabeth street, between Kibby and Vine streets.

By the time the department arrived the barn was an entire mass of fire, the flames shooting high into the air and making a light that could be seen plainly all over the city. A double line of hose was run from a hydrant located just opposite the lot where the fire occurred, and in a very short time water was being thrown. It was impossible to save the barn, as it was ablaze all over. However, in a very short time the flames were subdued and the surrounding property kept from burning.

Over five tons of hay, a buggy, wagon and harness were consumed. A horse and cow were saved from the flames by the prompt action of Mr. Reed. He was at supper when his little daughter ran into the house and told him the barn was on fire.

He hurried to the barn and released the horse and cow, then went in the alarm.

Mr. Reed believes the fire to have been of incendiary origin, as there had been no fire in the stable during the evening, to his knowledge. The building was insured for \$200, but this will not nearly cover the loss.

It was after 10 o'clock before the fire was completely extinguished. Mr. Reed is a pattern maker at the Solar refinery.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

Compels the Assignment of Owen Francis, the Shoe Dealer.

His Store Did Not Open This Morning—Four Preferred Creditors—Will Pay Out in Full.

An assignment of no mean proportions was filed this morning at 8:30 o'clock when the stock of Owen Francis was turned over to attorney W. L. Mackenzie, as assignee, to be disposed of according to the bankrupt laws of Ohio.

Owen Francis has been in the boot and shoe business in Lima in the neighborhood of twenty years. For a large part of this time his store has been in the Holmes block, No. 220 north Main street. He has always been successful, carried a good stock and held a good trade. Honest and upright, he was respected by all who knew him, and all can sympathize with him most heartily. Prevailing financial stringency is the cause of the failure.

Last night at 9:15 three mortgages were given by Mr. Francis—one to S. A. Baxter for \$750, one to Mrs. Annie L. Francis for \$1,000, and one to the First National Bank for \$300.

A mortgage was also given on the lot, No. 125 south West street, to James W. Holmes, for \$490.

The store did not open at all this morning, as the papers were filed at once. Assignee Mackenzie was seen this noon and stated that the stock was worth from \$6,000 to \$7,000. The liabilities he could only give approximately, but thought it quite possible that they would be paid in full.

POUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

R. H. Harbison, of Spencerville, Mysteriously Disappears While in Cincinnati.

R. H. Harbison, a prominent business man of Spencerville, has mysteriously disappeared, and all traces of his whereabouts have been lost. He left his home at Spencerville one week ago Monday and came to Lima. Here he took a train for Cincinnati on a collecting tour for the Spencerville Coopersage company, of which he is manager and a heavy stockholder.

While in Cincinnati he stopped at the Palace hotel until Tuesday, when he started for Augusta, Ky. After he left the Cincinnati hotel all traces of him were lost, and he is not known to have reached his destined point. It is suspected that in some way he met with foul play from the hand of some one who believed him to have money.

His brother, of Spencerville, and John A. Burton, superintendent of the Coopersage company, went to Cincinnati and spent several days in search of the missing man, but all efforts to trace him from Cincinnati were futile. Mr. Harbison, besides being interested in the company's business, was also an extensive oil producer and socially was well connected. He was forty years old, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with square shoulders, and had a sandy mustache.

AT PUT-IN-BAY

The Officers of Ohio's Loan Associations Meet.

The Ohio League of Building and Loan Associations is now in session at Put in Bay, and will probably adjourn to-night. The local secretaries—Geo. Feltz, R. O. Woods and Jacob Moser—are in attendance. The meeting was originally called for Chillicothe, but had to be transferred, and Put in Bay was chosen as an agreeable and pleasant place, both for business and recreation.

A striking incident occurred in Indiana yesterday, showing the size to which Building Associations grow. In the superior court a receiver was appointed for an association in the northwestern part of the State, and his bond was placed at \$1,200,000. The aggregate invested in the different associations throughout the State and country is enormous, and the present meeting at Put in Bay is of more importance to the general welfare than is ordinarily supposed.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs help. The help it needs, is to digest your food, and until it gets it, you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (not digestion, not nourishment) weakens the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. It nourishes you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made of pure herbs, plants and wine, is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomach trouble. Sold by druggists, price 19 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

LOCAL WHEELMEN

Enjoy an Evening of Fun at the L. C. C. Track.

A Fat Men's Race and a Marquardt Race with a Watermelon Prize—No Records Broken.

The regular weekly cycle races of the Lima Cycling club were held as usual last evening, and were witnessed by a large crowd. They were commenced promptly at half past six and were run off in a hurry, as darkness came on rapidly. The races were different from the usual ones, as they were burlesque to the full extent of the law.

The first race was an excellent one—a mile handicap—with Clyde Roberts on the scratch. It was a pretty event, well contested, and the tape was crossed in 2:16 3/5, very good time even with the handicap. At the end of the half mile the riders were all well bunched, and they then fought for places. Guy Folk, with a handicap of seventy-five yards, won first place; Jas. Sanders, one hundred yards; second; Henry Hauenstein, one hundred yards; third; Clyde Roberts from scratch could do no better than fourth. This was practically the only race of the evening.

Event 2 was an exhibition of the most recent evolutions of truck riding, by Madame Sell, of the Boulevard de Paris. Madame Clarence Reel's costume was enough a la Paris but the riding was decidedly American in that it was excellent, even though short.

The fat men's handicap had only four starters—Dr. Chase, George Bentz, Seymour Peck and H. D. Campbell. It was a half-mile handicap, with Dr. Chase on scratch, Bentz 50 yards and the other 75 yards. It was a walkaway, at least that is what the leaders did, for Chase caught them on the first eighth. At the lower turn some one's wheel balked, and the others obligingly waited till all were ready. Chase was first, Bentz second, and Campbell and Peck next, in the record time of 2:06.

Henry Reel rode a quarter against time towed by a tandem, in 1:20, establishing a record for the universe.

A half mile watermelon handicap brought out many starters, all masked and presenting a grotesque appearance. Dr. Chase again proved a winner, while second place was claimed by not less than three riders. As the masks prevented recognition, it was finally decided to settle the race with a knife, and peace reigned over a feast of melon.

A bicycle against dog, foot race and wheel-barrow race finished the programme.

"Town Topics."

a brand new farce-comedy interpreted by an unusually big cast of old

favorites, is the attraction of the Fautor opera house Saturday evening. It is described as an entertainment in three parts. In short, "Town Topics" is a farce comedy performance in all that the world supplies and was written for laughing purposes only. All that is pure and wholesome in the comedy held has been skillfully packed into two and a half hours of invigorating fun. The company presenting it is composed of the following well known favorites: William Keller, William H. Mack, John Queen, James Tenbrook, Phil Ott, Jos. Harrington, William Nelson, Frank Caverly, A. M. Miller, Beatrice Norman, Nellie Sequent, Lyllian Hecker, Luella Miller, the Nigroes, Laura Wainford, Freda and "Maude" Webb.

EXPENSIVE FIRE.

Townsend's Sawmill at Bluffton Destroyed Last Evening—A Total Loss.

Ira Townsend's sawmill at Bluffton was completely consumed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$12,000 and the building bore no insurance. The town will suffer by the fire as twenty men will be thrown out of employment.

The mill was engaged in the manufacture of sucker rods which are used in pumping oil.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 109 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Melville's Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

NOTICE OF REAL ESTATE SALE.

I will offer for sale at Public Auction on

15th Day of August, 1896.

At two o'clock a. m. at the east door of the court house in the city of Lima, Ohio, the following described real estate situated in county of Allen, the State of Ohio to-wit:

Lot number 22 in Base addition to Dwyer, Ohio, north main street, 35 foot street at the west and alley at the north. Part of building on Main street, 35 feet wide, by 70 feet long, 2 story brick, 4 1/2 feet wide by 3 feet long, one story frame, 10 feet by 40 feet and one story and a half frame cellars under all the building and sewerage, water, artificial and natural gas. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

August 2d 1896 THOMAS CALLAGHAN

SUMMER GOODS

UNDER MARCHING ORDERS!

Our Clearing Sale prices serve as the musical march that leads them from our store to appreciative buyers. We harbor no goods from one season to another. We are going to take our annual inventory of stock very soon and before then summer goods must be well cleared out.

Prices That Are Bound

To Sell Goods:

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirt Waists	50c
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Shirt Waists	75c
Wide 25c Fancy Ribbons	17c
40 and 50c Fancy Ribbons	25c
65 and 75c Fancy Ribbons	39c
Parasols at 98c, \$1.39, \$1.69 and \$1.98	
Sold formerly at \$1.50 to \$1.50	
Ladies' 35c Black and Tan Cotton Hose	20c
Ladies' 40 and 50c Blue Lisle Hose	29c and 39c
Children's Tan 20c Cotton Hose	12c
Children's 35c Tan Cotton Hose, (our best)	29c
Children's 40 and 45c Tan and Black Lisle Hose	29c
Ladies' Handsome \$1.00 Muslin Gowns	79c
Ladies' 75c Fine Cambric Drawers	48c
Ladies' 60c value Pure Silk Vests	39c
Children's 25 and 35c Fine Lisle Vests	19 and 25c
Men's 50c Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts	35c
Children's 75c and \$1.00 Wagon Dresses	50c
Children's \$2.50 and \$2.75 Plaque Reefers	98c
Children's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Swiss Hats and Caps	50c
Best 50c Fancy Draper, Silk	39c
Our choicest 75c Drapery Silk	59c

AND MANY OTHER SPECIAL BARGAINS ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

Feldmann & Co.
212 N. MAIN ST.